

BUKHARIN, G.Y., inzh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti; KHARCHENKO, P., inzh.
po tekhnike bezopasnosti; TEREKHOV, V., gornyy tekhnik;
KOVALENKO, M., inzh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti; LEVANT,
Ye.Ye.; MANAKOV, V.M., inzh.-elektrotekhnik

Reader's letters. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.9:34 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Trest Krasnodarnefterazvedka (for Bukharin). 2. Shakhta
No.47 tresta Kadiyevugol' (for Terekhov). 3. Trest Tatnefte-
fazrazvedka (for Kovalenko). 4. Glavnyy mekhanik upravleniya
Severo-Zapadnogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR (for Levant).
5. Shakhta No.33-bis, g. Snezhnoye, Stalinskoy obl. (for
Manakov).

(Industrial safety)

KRAPIVIN, M.G., dotsent; MANAKOV, V.M., inzh.; PAKOV, I.Ya., inzh.

Investigating some parameters of multi-blade rotary cutters
for rocks. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.11:87-93
'64. (MFA 18:3

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy gornyykh mashin.

MANAKOV, V. S.

MANAKOV, V. S.

Kara Kum, Peski-Sheep

Organizing feed supply for sheep
in the southeastern part of the Kara-
Kum. Kora. baza 3 No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. *ILLAS 1/1/11.*

MANAKOV, V. S.

"Organization of the Raising of Sheep on the Kolkhozes of Southeastern Karakum". Cand Agr Sci, Inst of Animal Husbandry, Acad Sci, Turkmen SSR, Ashkhabad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

MANAKOV, V.Ya., inzh.; CHERNYAVSKIY, E.I., inzh.

Reviewing "Prevention and extinction of endogenous fires by
sifting" by B.K.Sereda, D.I.Sazhin, K.G.Bubok, V.IA.Manakov,
E.I.Cherniavskii. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.3:36 '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Mine fires) (Sereda, B.K.) (Sazhin, D.I.) (Bubok, K.G.)
(Manakov, V.IA.) (Cherniavskii, E.I.)

MANAKOV, Ye. Kh. and MIKHANOV, K. K.

"Proyedstal Konstruktsiya's Plan for an All-Welded Blast Furnace," Stal',
No.5, pp. 427-31, 1945

Evaluation B-59660

MANAKOVA, A.A.

MANAKOVA, A.A.; MENAKHOV, I.D., red.; MARINYUK, M.V., tekhn.red.

[Rostov-on-Don] Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957.
38 p. (MIRA 11:3)

(Rostov-on-Don--Description)

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24911

Author : Mirzayev, A. M.; Manakova, G. F.
Inst : Tashkent Agricultural Institute.
Title : Capers as Useful Plants.

Orig Pub : Tr. Tashkentsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, vyp. 8,
109-111

Abstract : A brief description of the properties of the
thorny caper (*Capparis spinosa*), a wild-growing
half-shrub, widely distributed on rocky soils
in hot regions of a number of countries, parti-
cularly in the USSR (Crimea, Caucasus, Central
Asia). It is recommended to make use of it as
a food and medicinal plant.

Card : 1/1

MANAKOVA, M.A.

PA - 2140

1 AUTHOR:
TITLE:

TSUKERMAN, V.A., MANAKOVA, M.A.

The Sources of the Short X-Ray Flash for the Investigation of Rapidly Developing Processes. (Istochniki korotkikh rentgenovskikh vspyshek dlya issledovaniya bystroprotekayushchikh protsessov, Russian).

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Tekhn.Fiz.1957, Vol 27, Nr 2, pp 391-403 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 3 / 1957

Reviewed: 4 / 1957

ABSTRACT:

In the course of recent years the authors of the present work developed acutely focal impulse X-ray tubes for taking X-ray pictures of high-speed processes. Principles with respect to method and construction were developed which make it possible to obtain intense X-ray flashes of short duration at voltages of from 1000 to 2000 kV. The following suggestions were made and realized: Systems for the multiple radiography of successive phases of development of a high-speed process with microsecond-intervals between individual X-ray flashes. In the present work the results obtained are described in short. First, the impulse X-ray tubes with an anode in form of a needle are described. The basic condition upon which development of this tube was based was the concentration of electron flux on a relatively small anode surface. This problem was solved in 1949, and now the scheme of this solution is shown. Its two main features are: The anode had the shape of a needle, and the simple two-electron system was used. In

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The Sources of the Short X-Ray Flash for the Investigation of Rapidly Developing Processes.

order to be able to form an idea of the dimensions of the focal spot a series of pictures was taken with the aid of hole-chambers. Some of the pictures are attached. It was a complicated technical problem to decide upon the construction and the material of the insulator which must stand up to considerable impulse-voltages. The best characteristics were found in the case of insulators made from organic glass. In the second part of the paper the schemes and systems for the multiple radiography of high-speed processes are described and illustrated. Besides, several X-ray pictures are added for the purpose of better illustration. The following conclusions are drawn: 1) The impulse X-ray tube with needle-shaped anode is a simple two-electron discharger the initial phase of which for breakdown, causes an intense X-ray radiation from the lateral surface of the anode needle. With such an electrode geometry the effective focus has a diameter of from 1.5 to $2.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ sec.

2) Shifting of the needle towards the interior of the long cathode cylinder makes it possible to use cylindrical glass insulators for the insulation of the anode. The inductive division of voltage along the generatrix of the glass cylinder reduces

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The Sources of the Short X-Ray Flash for the Investigation of Rapidly Developing Processes.

its length up to 50 cm in the case of voltages of the current pulse of from 1000 to 1400 kV.

3) With the help of systems for four-fold and eight-fold radiography it is possible to record the successive phases of the development of explosion processes and other high-speed processes. (10 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: 28.6.1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SOV-120-58-1-21/43

AUTHORS: Zyuzin, V. P., Manakova, M. A. and Tsukerman, V. A.

TITLE: Sealed, Sharp Focus, Pulsed X-ray Tubes (Zapayannyye
ostrofokusnyye impul'snyye rentgenovskiy trubki)

PERIODICAL: Priroda i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 1. pp 84-87
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the development of the sharply focussed sealed, pulsed X-ray tube described in the present paper, the following three features given in Ref.(7) were incorporated: (1) the working inter-electrode distance is formed by a tungsten anode in the form of a needle and a cathode tube with sharpened edges. The X-ray pulse is formed in the initial stage of the discharge across this gap. The radiation travels down the axis of the instrument through the cathode tube. With such a geometry the diameter of the focal spot practically does not exceed the diameter of the anode needle; (2) the gap across which the discharge takes place is near to the closed end of the earthed cathode tube. This prevents the deposition of anodic metal on the tube insulation. The diameters of the cathode tube and the holder of the anode needle are chosen so that the gradients near the cathode are insufficient to cause a discharge when short, high voltage pulses are applied; (3) in order to obtain a uniform

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30V-120-58-1-21/43

Sealed, Sharp Focus, Pulsed X-ray Tubes.

distribution of potential down the relatively short glass insulator, an inductive voltage divider is used. A section through the tube is shown in Fig.1 and a photograph in Fig.2. The cathode cylinder is made of copper and has an internal diameter of 80 mm depending on the use to which the tube is to be put, its length is between 420 mm and 900 mm (cf Fig.2). The end of the cylinder is covered with a copper disc, at the centre of which a steel cathode tube, K, is attached (Fig.1). The internal diameter of the cathode tube is 20 mm. In order to reduce the absorption in the window, O, the thickness of this window is 0.8 mm. The diameter of the anode is 3 mm. The distance between the end of the anode and the sharpened edges of the cathode tube is 3-11 mm. The anode holder is made of duralumin or nickel and has an outer diameter of 10 mm. The inductive voltage divider which produces a uniform distribution of potential down the glass cylinder is in the form of a copper wire wound on the outside of the cylinder on a suitable insulation. The tube is evacuated down to $(2-3)10^{-7}$ mm Hg but this is reduced during the operation of the tube by a factor of 10-100 due to the

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SOV-120-58-1-21/43

- Sealed, Sharp Focus, Pulsed X-ray Tubes.

evaporation of tungsten which acts as a getter. The diameter of the focal point was about 3 mm and the duration of the X-ray pulse was about 2×10^{-7} sec. The intensity of the X-ray beam is constant to within $\pm 20\%$. There are 3 figures, no tables and 9 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 4 English and 2 German.

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1957.

1. X-ray tubes--Design
2. X-ray tubes--Performance
3. X-ray tubes--Materials

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP0013519

UR/0124/66/ 11 17 1258/0168

AUTHOR: Zavada, N.I.; Manakova, M.A.; Tisherman, V.A.

ORG: State Roentgenological Research Institute (Gosudarstvennyy roentgenoradiologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Registration of interferences from monocrystals and polycrystals at microsecond exposures

SOURCE: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1966, 164-168

TOPIC TAGS: x ray , x ray diffraction analysis, crystal structure, x ray tube

ABSTRACT: This paper presents a discussion of conditions for producing and photographing x-ray interferences from crystal structures of very short exposure time; and of optimum equipment for this purpose. The registration of x-ray interference maxima during microsecond time intervals is a valuable tool in the exploration of such phenomena as fast phase transformations, temperature changes and surface tensions in metals under the action of a shock wave, etc. Details of fast exposure experiments conducted with specific combinations of equipment and power parameters, as well as photographic and fluorescent screen techniques are described. By increasing the x-ray tube voltage and by the effective use of reinforcing fluorescent screens it was possible to obtain roentgenograms of monocrystalline and polycrystalline samples at very short exposures. Two-electrode impulse x-ray tubes with a needle anode proved to be efficient and con-

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UDC: 539.261

ACC NR: AP6013519

vinient sources of x-ray radiation. To increase the flash energy, the voltages used were of the order of 1 million volts, and high sensitivity films with silver activated ZnS reinforcing screens were employed. Laue diagrams of Si monocrystals were obtained with a 1 μ sec exposure. A special x-ray tube (with a reversed cathode), and other optimized techniques were used to obtain interference patterns from polycrystalline samples at large Bragg angles. With a specially developed, very thin, forward, reinforcing screen in combination with the Ilford Industrial A film, and an impulse x-ray tube with a Cu cathode working at 1200 kv with a .0017 mkf condenser, the flash duration was 1 μ sec. On the photograph, interferences from atomic planes (333) and (115) of Al at Bragg angle of 82° , can be clearly seen. The K - K doublet corresponding to .004 $\text{\AA}$ was well defined and resolved. Authors thank A.M. Gurvich and P.V. Katonina who worked out the methodology and prepared samples of thin reinforcing screens. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 10Mar65

ORIG REF: 008

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

BAKSHEYEV, I.I.; BEREZHNOV, S.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MANAKOVA, T.F.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAMARATSKAYA, K.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Ways for reducing the production cost of hydrolysis plants
of the Krasnoyarsk Economic Council. Trudy VSNIPILesdrev
no.9:27-36 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

MANAKOVIC, D.

Fall of the Gradot Hill. Zbornik rad Geogr inst SAN 72 : 121-128
'60. (EEAI 10:7)

(Macedonia--Erosion)

MANAKOVIC, D.

The geomorphology of the catchment area of the Babuna and Topolka Rivers in the valley of Titov Veles. Bul se Young 7 no.3:69
Je '62.

1. Prirodno-matemat. fakultet, Skopje.

AVETISYAN, V.Ye.; MANAKYAN, V.A.

Carpology of *Triptychocarpus strictus* (Fisch.) Tractv. as
related to heterocarpia. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 12
no.2:47-55 F 165. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Botanicheskiy Institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.

MULKIDZHANYAN, Ya.I.; MANAKYAN, V.A.

Some new and little-known plants of Armenia. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.
Biol. nauki 18 no.9:55-58 S '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR. Submitted August
5, 1964.

MANANEYEV, F.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVYKIN, F.V., nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Chemical methods of controlling foaming in boiler water. Tekh.
zhel.dor.6 no.7:29 J1'47. (MLRA 8:11)
(Locomotive boilers)

AKHIMOV, A. I.

"The Geography of Viticulture in Southern Kazakhstan." Land
Geog Sci, Almaty State Pedagogical Inst, Alma-ata, 1954. Vol. 1, No. 1,
Jan. 55

SO: Sum. No. 471, 20 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (1)

L1919

S/191/62/000/011/016/019
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Cheremukhin, I. K., Yelshin, I. M., Manannikov, P. M.
TITLE: Stability of plastic concrete in some aggressive media and organic solvents

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1962, 64-65

TEXT: Plastic concrete made of furfural acetone and andesite sand was exposed to aggressive media after 80-90 days setting at 20° for 30, 90, 150, or 180 days, respectively. Results: The concrete was stable against 36% HCl, up to 85% H₂SO₄, 5% acetic acid, 50% alkali lye, 25% NH₃ solution, 26% MgSO₄ solution, 20% KCl solution, 40% NH₄Cl solution, kerosene, and gasoline. It was unstable against 3% HNO₃, 98% H₂SO₄, 100% acetic acid, benzene, ethanol, and acetone. Therefore, plastic concrete can be widely used in the chemical industry; also for boilers in the cellulose and other industries of hydrolysis; in the manufacture of glucose from wood waste, in the processing of lignin, in the production of superphosphate, etc. The stability of plastic concrete setting at 80-90°C within 5-7 hrs to

Card 1/2

Stability of plastic concrete ...

S/191/62/000/011/016/019
B101/B186

various chemical aggressive media is investigated in detail. There is
1 table.

f

Card 2/2

YELSHIN, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk (Stavropol'-na-Volge); MANANNIKOV, P.M.,
inzh. (Stavropol'-na-Volge)

Protecting fresh concrete with films of synthetic resins. Gidr.
1 mel. 14 no.8:31-33 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Concrete coating) (Resins, Synthetic)

MANANNIKOV, V.

Our experience in constructing a tile roof. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11
no.2:21-22 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Starshiy proizvoditel' rabot Malakhovskoy remontno-stroitel'noy
kontory, pos.Malakhovka, Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Roofing, Tile)

MANANNIKOVA, A.S.

AID P - 2289

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 16/21

Authors : Bogoyavlenskiy, P. S. and A. S. Manannikova

Title : System $\text{NaCl} - \text{NaHCO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (artificial Carlsbad salt)
at 25 and 38°C.

Periodical: Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, no.3, 325-328, 1955

Abstract : Sodium chloride decreases the solubility of NaHCO_3
markedly. One table, 1 diagram, 3 references
(2 Russian: 1930-1948).

Institution: L'vov Veterinary and Zootechnical Institute. Chair
of Inorganic Chemistry

Submitted : Ap 30, 1953

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, P.S.; MANANNIKOVA, A.S.

Solubility in the system $\text{NH}_4\text{Br} - \text{KBr} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6
no.4:977-984 Ap '61. 4 (MIRA 14:4)

(Ammonium bromide)

(Potassium bromide)

NESHUMOV, B.V., kand.iskusstvoved.nauk; KOSHELEV, A.Ye., arkhitektor;
 ASTROVA, T.Ye., arkhitektor; SHIKHEYEV, V.N., arkhitektor;
 VOSHCHANOVA, G.K., arkhitektor; GORBUNOVA, V.A., arkhitektor;
 KOVAL'KOV, V.G., arkhitektor; MARKEYEV, Yu.S., arkhitektor;
 YAVOROVSKAYA, M.E., arkhitektor; OGRYZKO, P.V., arkhitektor;
 TIKHONOVA, N.V., arkhitektor; MANANNIKOVA, L.V., arkhitektor;
 GRADOV, G.A., red.; PAVLENKO, M.V., red.

[Furniture and equipment for public buildings; catalog based
 on materials from the Exhibition of Furniture and Equipment
 for Public Buildings, 1959-1960] Mebel' i oborudovanie dlia
 obshchestvennykh zdani; katalog sostavlenn po materialam
 vystavki mebeli i oborudovaniia dlia obshchestvennykh zdani,
 1959-1960 gg. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i
 stroit.materialam, 1960. 186 plates. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut
 obshchestvennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
 Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gradov).
 (Furniture--Catalogs) (Public buildings--Equipment and supplies)

MANANNIKOVA, M.V.; SKURIKHINA, G.P.; VOLOKHVYANSKIY, A.M., kand.med.nauk;
DYUSHIKYAN, A.Kh., kand.med.nauk

Work on the prevention of silicosis and silico-tuberculosis at the
newly organized mines of Uzbekistan. Sbor. trud. Uz. nauch.-issl.
tub. inst. 3:193-195 '57. (MIRA 14:5)
(TASHKENT PROVINCE—MINERS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)
(LUNGS—DUST DISEASES)

MANANNIKOVA, N. V.

"Improving the Standard of Medical Care for Children in Rural Seasonal Nurseries," Med Sestra, No.4, 1949

MAHANNIKOVA, Nadeshda Vasil'yevna

[Mother and child care in the U.S.S.R.] Okhrama zdorov'ia materi i
rebenka v SSSR, Moskva, Medgis, 1955. 41 p. (MLBA 9:7)
(WOMEN--HEALTH AND HYGIENE) (CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

MANANNIKOVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna

[Organization of child care in consolidated children's hospitals]
Organizatsiia obsluzhivaniia detei v ob"edinennoi detskoj bol'nitse.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 96 p. (MIRA 9:11)
(CHILDREN--HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS)

BIRYUKOVA, R.N.; MANANNIKOVA, N.V.; ROSTOTSKIY, I.B.

"Aid for practical studies on public health organization". K.V.
Maistrakh, I.A.I. Rodov. Reviewed by R.N. Biriukova, N.V. Manannikova,
I.B. Rostotskii. Sov. zdrav. 14 no6:56-60 N-D '55. (MLRA 9;2)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)(MAISTRAKH, K.V.)(RODOV, I.A.I.)

MANANNIKOVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna

[Organization of medical care for rural children] Organizatsiia
meditsinskogo obsluzhivaniia detei na sele. Moskva, Medgiz,
1956. 66 p. (MLBA 10:3)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE) (MEDICINE, RURAL)

~~MANANNIKOVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna, dotsent; ASHURKOV, Ye. D., redaktor;~~
~~VINOGRADOV, N.A., redaktor; NOGINA, O.P., redaktor; SENCHILO, K.K.,~~
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Protection of mother and child in the U.S.S.R.] Okhrana materinstva
i detstva v SSSR; lektsiia. Pod obshchei red. E.D. Ashurkova i
N.A. Vinogradova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry 1956. 73 p.
(MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE)

MANANNIKOVA, N.V.

MANANNIKOVA, N.V. dotsent

Day nurseries in the Russian Federation. Vop.okh.mat. 1 det.

2 no.5:53-59 S-O '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

(DAY NURSERY)

MANANNIKOVA, N.V.; DRYUBIN, G.R., red.

[Protection of mothers and children in the U.S.S.R., ¹ Okhрана
materinstva i detstva v SSSR. Moskva, TSentr.in-t usover-
shenstvovaniia vrachei, 1959. 101 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE)

MANANNIKOVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna

[Course of lectures for expectant mothers and mothers] Kurs
lektsei dlia beremennykh i materei; 7 lektsei. Moskva, Medgiz,
1957. 274 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(INFANTS--CARE AND HYGIENE) (PREGNANCY)

MANANNIKOVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna; BULYGINA, Yelizaveta Aleksandrovna;
ROMANOVSKAYA, Sof'ya Yul'yevna; SHESTAKOVA, Natal'ya Petrovna
SHAPIRO, Sof'ya Lvovna; SHISHLYANNIKOVA Mariya Abramovna,
NOVOSELOVA, Raisa Semenovna; POPOVA, G.F., red.; YUKHNOVSKAYA,
S.I., red.; KOKIN, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Course of lectures for gravidas and mothers] Kurs lektsii
dlia beremennykh i materei. 7 lektsii. 5 izd. Moskva, Medgiz,
1963. 238 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(PRENATAL CARE) (WOMEN--HEALTH AND HYGIENE)
(INFANTS--CARE AND HYGIENE)

MANANNIKOVA, V.A.

Public health improvement in cities and villages of Chelyabinsk
Province. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.7:12-15 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(CHELYABINSK PROVINCE---HEALTH EDUCATION)

MANANNIKOVA, V. P.

MANANNIKOVA, V. P. -- "Double and Triple Hybrids of Sheep in Order to Transform Coarse-Wooled Sheep into Semi-Fine-Wooled Sheep." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 6, 1956.

14

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

14

The effect of freezing on microaggregation in some soils.
N. G. Mannanov. *Uchenye Zapiski Kazan. Gosudarst.
Univ. im. V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina* 101, No. 3, Sbornik
Studentcheskikh Rabot No. 2, 3-8(1941).—Addn. of H₂O
to soils breaks up the microaggregation. Freezing causes
the colloidal particles to reaggregate, owing to changes in
concn. of electrolytes, and this improves the quality of the
soil for plant growth. H. M. Leicester

OPEN

WATERWAYS INDEX

ASR-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MANANOV, N.G.

Mineral powders made from gravel. Avt.dor.17 no.2:28 S-0 '54.
(Road materials) (MIRA 8:4)

MANANOV, N.G.

Quality control in building cement concrete pavements under winter
conditions. Avt.dor. 18 no.8:8 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Roads, Concrete--Cold weather conditions)

MANHUV, N.E.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders. K-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya No 2, 1957, 5334

Author: Ivanov, F. M., Mananov, N. E.

Institution: None

Title: Effective Control of Quality of Concrete Mix Is Attained at the
Concrete Plant

Original

Publication: Avtomob. dorogi, 1956, N 6, 84

Abstract: Results of endurance tests of control samples of concrete have shown
that there are no substantial differences between strength of samples
produced at the concrete plant and those made at the site of placing.
It is recommended to effect the control of quality of concrete mix
only at the concrete plant and directly in the cement concrete coat-
ing. [sic]

Card 1/1

ENESCU, St., ing.; SOARE, M., ing.; MANARI, D., ing.

Construction elements in ferrocement. Pt.3. Bul cerc
constr sistemat no.2:32-38 '62.

1. Institutul de cercetari in constructii si economia
constructiilor.

MANARIK, ERICH

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application, Part 3. - Fermentation
Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48426

Author : Erich Manarik

Inst :

Title : Preliminary Experiments with Application of Activators
from Molds of Wine Fermentation.

Orig Pub : Kvasny prumysl, 1957, 3, No 11, 251-253

Abstract : The activator preparation obtained from *Aspergillus niger*,
Penicillium notatum and *Botrytis cinerea* accelerate the
fermentation of sugar especially in its first stage,
which is important in the case of a must with high sugar
content. No effect on the taste and flavor of wines was
revealed.

Card 1/1

L 05404-67 EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD

ACC NR: AP6032830 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/007/0018/0018 46

AUTHOR: Holecek, Stanislav (Engineer; Prague); Franek, Alexandr (Engineer; Prague); Koritta, Josef (Engineer; Doctor; Prague); Manas, Jaroslav (Tynec nad Sazavou); Svoboda, Bohumil (Tynec nad Sazavou)

ORG: none

TITLE: Composition of super-eutectic aluminum alloys. CZ Pat. No. PV-6003-65

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 7, 1966, 18

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, castability, structure stability, silicon containing alloy, copper containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, manganese containing alloy, calcium containing alloy, zinc containing alloy, magnesium containing alloy, iron containing alloy, eutectic alloy, eutectic aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The composition of super-eutectic aluminum alloys having increased structural stability in casting condition is suggested as follows: 18—28% silicon, 0.5—4.0% copper, 0.001—3.0% nickel, 0.3—9.0% manganese, 0.001—0.2% calcium, impurities, a maximum of 0.5% iron, a maximum of 0.1% zinc, and a maximum of 0.1% magnesium.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 04Oct65/

ACCESSION NR: AP3000255

Z/0026/63/008/003/0206/0215

AUTHOR: Manas, Miroslav

TITLE: Mathematical programming applied to linear approximation of functions

SOURCE: Aplikace matematiky, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 206-215

TOPIC TAGS: Constraints in minimization problems; application of programming in approximations or relations of linear functions, saddle point of Lagrangian (19)

ABSTRACT: The problem studied is the approximation of a relation given by "n" points in the plane, by a linear relation in the form $y = \alpha + \beta x$ where α and β are parameters to be determined. The distances of the given points from this line are penalized by a weight function $z(v)$ with suitable properties. The parameters α and β are then to be determined from the condition that the sum of the weighted distances be minimal. It is shown that this problem may be formulated

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3000255

as a problem non-linear programming and, for special types of $z(v)$, as a linear programming problem. In all cases the constraints may be made linear. Under the assumption that a certain function (obtained by substituting in $z(v)$) is convex, the problem is equivalent to that of finding a saddle point of the Lagrangian (19). In five cases of frequently used approximation methods, the weight function is exhibited, and the corresponding linear or non-linear programming problem formulated, with remarks on numerical procedures of solution. Orig. art. has 2 figs., 21 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra vedeckeho programovani Vysoke skoly ekonomicke, Prague (Chair of scientific programming at the College of Economics)

SUBMITTED: 19Jan62 DATE ACQ: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

SEDLACEK, Jiri (Praha); MANAS, Miroslav (Praha)

Tasks and problems. Cas pro pest mat 88 no.2:242 '63.

MANASE, I.

Distr: 483d

✓ The composition of several neutral oxidation products of
paraffin wax. I. Drinys, M. Klang, and I. Manase. Acad.
rep. populare Romine, Studii cercetari chim. 3, 285-73
(1965) (French summary).—The nonsaponifiable products
from the air oxidn. of Rumanian paraffin wax were found to
be predominantly primary and secondary fatty alcs. •
Gary Cerant

4
1

RUMANIA

STOENESCU, A., Dr, and MANASCURTA, Cecilia, Veterinarian, of the Area Veterinary Experimental Center (Centrul Exeprimental Veterinar Zonal), Iasi.

"Efficiency of Swine Vaccination Against Leptospirosis Infection Under Field Conditions."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No 8, Aug 66, pp 49-55.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors tested a combined vaccine against *L. pomona* and *L. mitis* in swine in evolving leptospirosis foci. During the first two months following immunization, frequency of abortion and production of non-viable piglets dropped from 62 to 24 percent in one case, from 28.2 to 10% in another, and from 36.1 to 11% in a third case. Specific antibodies (agglutinins) were observed 10 and 24 days after immunization. On the basis of the results, the authors recommend use of the combined vaccine.

Includes 5 figures and 17 references, of which 9 Rumanian, 7 Russian and one U.S.

1/1

Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes, Soaps,
Detergents, Flotation Agents.

H-25

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34033.

Author : I. Drimuş, M. Klang, I. Manase.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Study of Composition of Some Neutral Products of
Paraffin Oxidation.

Orig Pub: Studii şi cercetări chim., 1955, 3, No 3-4, 265-273.

Abstract: The studied neutral products were produced by the oxidation of paraffin (P) by air at $113 \pm 3^\circ$ to the acid number (AN) = 70 with following saponification with 30%-ual NaOH solution; the P, which had not reacted, was separated as a fatty layer, which was the first non-saponifiable

Card : 1/4

ROMANIA/Chemical

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes, Soaps,
Detergents, Flotation Agents.

H-25

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34033.

tillation of the first extract, fractions with boiling
points from 90 to 170° and from 170 to 220°, yield
45.5 and 42.0%, AN-s = 4 and 3, SN-s = 41.6 and 27,
HN-s = 192 and 184 correspondingly were obtained.
After a preliminary saponification and extract with
ether (yield 80%) from the first extract, fractions
with boiling points from 90 to 170° and from 170 to 210°,
yield 51 and 24%, AN-s = 0, SN-s = 5 and 2, HN-s = 226
to 208 were obtained. The distillation of the second
extract produced fractions with boiling points from
80 to 170° and from 170 to 210°, yield 32 and 53%,
AN-s = 0, SN-s = 32 and 10, HN-s = 180 and 127. The

Card : 3/4

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes, Soaps,
Detergents, Flotation Agents.

H-25

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34033.

use of dilute methyl alcohol increases the HN, but
sharply reduces the extract yield.

Card : 4/4

MANASEGYAN, N. M.

4
62
Mechanism of hydrogenation of divinylacetylene. V. I. Isagulyants, G. T. Esayan, A. G. Terzyan, R. M. Oganeyan, and N. M. Manasegyan. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 94: 883-5 (1954).—Hydrogenation of divinylacetylene was performed in EtOH, AcOH, or xylene at both elevated and atm. pressures over Raney Ni. The results indicate that the primary product is 2,4-hexadiene, which in turn yields 2- and 3-hexene, and finally n-hexane. The reaction was followed by treatment with maleic anhydride and by bromination of intermediates. G. M. Kosolapoff

MANASEK, J.

Contest for young Michurinists and the work of cultivation. pl 173

Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1955
PRIRODNI Bedy VE SKOLE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

MANASEK, Z.

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)/4E3b 7

✓ Polymerization of 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene. Zdeněk Maňáček

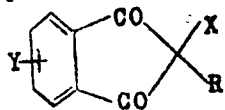
Maňáček and Zdeněk Zámorský. Czech. 89,667, Apr. 15, 1959. The polymerization is carried out at 25° in an atm. of N. The modifier is dissolved in chloroprene, and the mixt. is emulsified in water. After 90% of conversion has been reached, the polymer is isolated by means of 5% soln. of (AcO)₂Ca and a sheet is drawn. The polymer is washed and dried at 40°. p-Cyanobenzyl iodide, 2,4-dicyanobenzyl iodide, and 2-nitro-4-cyanobenzyl iodide are used as modifiers. — V. Kratochvíleová

3
1949 (NB)
3

S/081/63/000/002/087/088
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Furdík, Mikuláš, Maňásek, Zdeněk, Hrnčiar, Pavol
TITLE: Method for preparing 2-chlorobutadiene-1,3 polymer
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 586, abstract
2T415 (Czechosl. patent 100478, Aug. 15, 1961)

TEXT: Chloroprene is polymerized or copolymerized with monocolefins in the presence of indan dione-1,3 derivatives of the general formula



where X is a halogen, R is H, a halogen, acyl, phenyl or

naphthyl (the last two either unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, NO₂, CH-CH₃, halogen-NO₂, halogen-CN, CH₃-halogen, CH₃-CN, or NO₂-CN, with ≤ 13 C atoms), Y is H, a halogen, NO₂, CH, CH₃. The polymers can be easily processed and are durable. The polymerization velocity at 5°C is

Card 1/2

Method for preparing ...

8/081/63/000/002/087/088
B144/B186

markedly higher than with the use of benzyl iodide. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

1975

30/01/01/001/008/0 8/019
1 10/01/01

AUTHORS: Lavrenko, M. I., Yakovlev, G. I., Markov, M. I., Berak, D.

TITLE: On the synthesis of functional polymers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedyneniya, No. 6, 1967, 947-948

TEXT: One type of polymer with a high content of an incorporation of functional groups which are attached to the principal chain. The peroxides or hydrogenperoxide are used as a catalyst in a way to important for the production of graft polymers. The authors studied the accumulation of functional hydrogenperoxide on the surface of polypropylene by means of a reaction carried out at a temperature of 100°C. After five-fold precipitation of polypropylene from a solution in methanol it dissolved in excess in isobutane. The solution was then treated with 10% (idealine, 25°C). To attain a high yield of the functional groups, cylindrical glass frames, 10 cm in diameter, were used in a mixture of 10% of low-boiling liquid. The solution was then poured into the frames and

Card 1/1

21775

Ozonization of air

S 1916/101/006, 8/10/9
E 1/8/10/9

the water in the frame part of the objects were evaporated. 32 mg ozone were formed per 1 liter of air at 20°C and a flow rate of O_3 of 0.1 l/min. The objects were formed of different materials, the viscosities in the liquid state were different, their thickness were different. Fig. 1 shows the effect of the thickness of the films on the rate of peroxide accumulation. Fig. 2 shows the effect of the thickness of the films on the rate of peroxide accumulation. Fig. 3 illustrates the effect of the thickness of the films on the rate of peroxide accumulation. Viscosity tests on the objects were made at 20°C. The objects were found to be completely soluble. Fig. 4 shows the effect of the thickness of the films on the peroxide concentration during the process of ozonization. The content of insoluble components depends on the time and temperature of ozonization. Ozone acts as an initiator. The rate of reaction is compared with those of air or oxygen at low temperatures. The difference between oxidation and diffusion rates of the films. Surface and thickness considerably affect the rate of peroxide accumulation. As it is approximately proportional to the square root of the thickness of the portions.

Card 2/8

23775

3/90/61/003/006/018/019
B112/B206

Ozonization of atactic polypropylene

insoluble after ozonization; the latter represent the oxidation initiator. Their oxidation rate is higher from the beginning of the reaction. They are probably formed by cross linking of polymer chains by peroxide groups, hydrogen peroxides and polymer peroxides which are formed particularly on the film surface. At a certain temperature a maximum concentration of peroxide oxygen cannot be exceeded at arbitrary oxidation time. (Fig.3). Contrary to atmospheric oxidation, it does not decrease in the case of ozonization, the peroxide decomposition rate being equal to the formation rate. This maximum concentration approximately corresponds to the peroxide concentration in the insoluble part of the film. A dynamic equilibrium is assumed to be present in the system because of the destruction of the macromolecules. At a larger sample thickness the maximum peroxide concentration is attained more slowly. A 10 % content of insoluble fractions corresponds to a surface layer of 0.005 mm in a 0.1 mm thick sample. As in this case the formation of insoluble fractions sets in at once at beginning of ozonization, the maximum concentration in small samples is attained more rapidly. At higher oxidation temperatures (39°C, 56°C) the insoluble fractions decrease. Presumably hydrogenperoxides are formed at the expense

Card 3/8

23775

Ozonization of atactic polypropylene

S/90/6*/003/006/018/019
B/C/B208

of the formation of unstable peroxides at equal total amount of peroxide oxygen, as the latter are exposed to a higher thermal stress. After 1000 hr at room temperature the hydrogenperoxide content decreases by 20 %, all peroxides, however, are already decomposed. There are 5 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non Soviet bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 1: Natta, J. Polymer Sci., 34, 696, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Chemical Institute of the Slovakian AS, Bratislava

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1960

Card 4/8

158061

25274

S/90/61/003/007/018/021
B101/B230

AUTHORS: Maňásek, Z , Berek, D , Mičko, M , Lazar, M , Pavlinec, J

TITLE: Formation and decomposition of hydroperoxides of atactic polypropylene

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v 3, no 7, 1961, 1104
- 1109

TEXT: Reference is made to the fact that grafting of side chains and thus modification of polymers is possible by formation of macroradicals. Such macroradicals may be formed by decomposition of peroxides formed in the oxidation of polymers. The target of the present paper was therefore to study the conditions of the formation and decomposition of peroxides on the example of atactic polypropylene. Polypropylene was purified by repeated precipitation from an alcohol and isooctane solution by methanol and heating to 160°C in a nitrogen atmosphere. From a 3 % solution of polypropylene in isooctane, films 0.1 mm thick were produced on glass plates and oxidized by heating in air at 90 - 120°C. Determination of peroxides took place in nitrogen atmosphere. To the polymer dissolved in chloroform a saturated acetic acid KI solution was added.

Card 1/5

Formation and decomposition of ROOH

S/190/61/003/007/018/021
B'01/B230

and the iodine released titrated with hyposulfite. The change in molecular weight caused by oxidation was determined viscosimetrically in a decalin solution. Decomposition of peroxides took place at 90 - 120°C in nitrogen atmosphere in sealed ampula. A study of the oxidation showed that the same was depending on the diffusion of oxygen in the film, herewith on the thickness of the film. At rising temperature oxidation was faster than the rate of diffusion of O_2 in the film. Optimum film thickness

was found to be 0.1 mm. Fig. 1 shows the kinetic course of oxidation as a function of reaction time. For the initial phase of the reaction the equation: $d[\text{ROOH}]/dt = k[\text{ROOH}]$ (1) is put down, where k is the autocatalytic factor, $[\text{ROOH}]$ is the concentration of peroxides determined experimentally after termination of time t . In the subsequent phases of oxidation k is not constant any longer. The empirical equation: $[\text{ROOH}]_t = \frac{1}{\lambda/(1-\lambda)} [\exp(-\lambda t) - \exp(-t)] + [\text{ROOH}]_{\text{init}} \exp(-t)$ (5) is quoted. λ , β , γ are constants. For 100°C, and assuming $\lambda = 1.078$, $\beta = 0.11$, $\gamma = 0.038$, $[\text{ROOH}]_{\text{init}} = 0.385$, the curve was calculated and drawn into Fig. 2 as a dash line. From the linear dependences $\log \lambda = f(1/T)$; $\log \beta = f(1/T)$,

Card 2/5

Formation and decomposition of... 2527 S/190/61/003/007/018/021
B101/B230

where w is the rate of oxidation, the activation energy of the accumulation of peroxides in the polymer was calculated to be 24 - 25 kcal per mole. The induction period observed may be reduced or entirely eliminated by previous accumulation of peroxides, e. g., by treating the polymer with ozone. It was found that the intrinsic viscosity (and therefore also the molecular weight) decreases with increasing concentration of peroxides, regardless to temperature, following the same rules. Decomposition of the peroxides in inert atmosphere takes place as a reaction of second order (Fig. 5). Dependence $1/\text{ROOH} = f(T)$ is a linear function. Activation energy calculated from the constant of destruction rate amounts to 27 kcal per mole. The same value results from the function $\log 1/t_{\text{max}} = f(1/T)$, where t_{max} is the time in which maximum concentration of peroxides is attained. V. B. Miller and M. B. Neyman are mentioned. There are 7 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: G. Natta, E. Beati, F. Severini, J. Polymer Sci., 34, 685, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Chemical Institutes of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava

Card 3/5

BELLUSH, D. [Bellus, D.]; MANYASEK, Z. [Manasek, Z.]; LAZAR, M.

Chlorophosphorylated atactic polypropylene. Vysokom.sped. 5
no.1:145-150 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Slovatskoy Akademii nauk, Bratislava.
(Propene) (Phosphorodichloridic acid) (Polymers)

MANASEK, Zdenek, inz., ScC.; BELLUS, Daniel, inz.; BOHMER, Branislav, inz.

Derivatives of phosphorylated polypropylene. Chem zvesti 17
no.5:318-329 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Laboratorium polymerov Slovenskej
akademie vied, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta.

MANYASEK, Z. [Manasek, Z.]; MICHKO, M. [Micko, M.]; PAVLINETS, Y.
[Pavlinec, J.]; LAZAR, M.

Modification of polypropylene fibers by the grafting of
acrylonitrile. Khim. volok. no.3:20-24 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut drevesiny, tsellyulozy i khimicheskikh volokon
Slovatskoy Akademii nauk, Bratislava, Chexoslovatskaya
Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)
(Polypropylene) (Acrylonitrile)

L 17512-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Fc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3001795

Z/0043/63/000/005/0318/0329

AUTHOR: Manasek, Z. (Engineer, Science Candidate), Bellus, D. (Engineer), Bohmer, B. (Engineer)

TITLE: Derivatives of phosphorylated polypropylene 1

66
65

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 5, 1963, 318-329

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene chlorophosphorylation, polypropylene, hydrophobic cellulose.

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the reaction between polypropylene and PCl sub 3 and oxygen during which chlorophosphorylation of polypropylene took place. Groups -POCl sub 2 were introduced into the molecule of polypropylene to prepare various derivatives. Atactic polypropylene was dissolved in PCl sub 3 and by the action of oxygen, chlorophosphorylation took place. Isotactic material such as threads and films was chlorophosphorylated by absorbing PCl sub 3 on the surface and acting upon it with oxygen. By the action of water, alcohols, or amines, respective polymers of esters and amides of alkylphosphonic acid were obtained. Their properties varied according to phosphorus content. Cellulosic

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L 17512-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001795

materials subjected to the action of chlorophosphorylated atactic polypropylene acquire an hydrophobic character. Dichlorophosphonic groups that were accumulated in the surface layer of filament-type polypropylene material were used for a direct condensation with hydroxy- or aminogroups of some thermal oxidizing or light stabilizers. It was found that these compounds imparted thermal and light stabilization properties even to materials that did not possess such properties before they were combined with the modified polypropylenes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: CSAV, Laboratorium polymerov Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava
(Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Laboratory of Polymers of the Slovak Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 27Sep62

DATE ACQ: 25Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 04

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 20

Card 2/2

Belina, Daniel, MANASEK, Jirasek, HOLCIR, Jan

Inhibition of growth of active bacteria in a medium containing 10
1. 1-hydroxyethyl-2-naphthyl sulfonate with 1-naphthyl-2-sulfonate
phosphorous acid. (Chem. pap. 1964, 19: 491-492)

1. Laboratory of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague 6, for Belina, Daniel, Manasek, Jirasek, Holcirk, Jan,
Prague 6, for Belina, Daniel, Manasek, Jirasek, Holcirk, Jan

1. IN THE ... MANYASEK, ...

...
...
...

1. Laboratory ...

VLASYAN, Ye.S.; MANASERYAN, A.S.; KARMENYAN, V.N., redaktor; KAPLANYAN, M.A.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Bibliography of publications of the Armenian Branch of the Academy
of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and the Academy of Sciences of the
Armenian S.S.R., 1936-1956] Bibliografiia izdaniĭ ArmFANa i Akademii
nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1936-1956 gg. Erevan, 1957. 353 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerivan. TSentral'naya biblioteka
(Bibliography)

MANASEVICH, A.D., dotsent

Determination of physicommechanical properties of rock.
Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.5:23-27 1960. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'noy
mekhaniki.

(Rocks---Testing)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6165

Manasevich, Arkadiy Davidovich

Fizicheskiye osnovy napryazhennogo sostoyaniya i prochnosti metallov (Physical Fundamentals of the Stressed State and Strength of Metals). Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. 196 p. 5500 copies printed.

Reviewer: G. V. Karpenko, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed.: D.A. Draygor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed.: P. Ya. Furer; Tech. Ed.: M. S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed., Mashgiz (Southern Dept.): V. K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians.

COVERAGE: The book reviews such problems relating to the strength of metals as structure, the stressed state, deformation, and fracture. The presentation is in simplified

Card 1/8 2

Physical Fundamentals of the (Cont.)

SOV/6165

form, being based on the summarized results of numerous investigations. Special features of surface layers are discussed, along with problems of fatigue strength and wear. All phenomena occurring in metals are examined consecutively in the submicroscopic, microscopic, and macroscopic regions. No personalities are mentioned. There are 130 references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
Structure of Metals	11
Formation of crystallites	11
Recrystallization	21
Anisotropy of mechanical properties of crystals	22
Diffusion in crystals	24

Card 2/62

1. MANASEVICH, I. P., PHARMACIST

2. USSR (60)

4. Pharmacy - Kaunas Province

7. Pharmaceutical Division of the Scientific Medical Society of the Kaunas Province of Lithuanian S.S.R. Apt.delo. no.5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

SENYUSHOVA, S.G.; SHUBAYEV, N.V.; MANASEVICH, N.Ya.

Determining the filterability of viscose by the microscopy method.
Khim.volok. no.2:57-58 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Viscose—Testing) (Microscopy)

MANASHEROV, E. V.

Bezot'sepochnaia poruchka i vyvruzka vagonov na pruzhutochnykh stantsiyakh; iz
pyta Kievabarskogo otdelen'ia Azerbaidzhashskoi zhup. / Freight cars
without uncoupling of cars on way-stations; from the experience of Kievabarsk
section of the Azerbaijan railway/. Moskva, S. S. transp. z el- pr. iz- vo, 1966.
27 p. diams.

145: 3F 00.02

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, a Bibliography, Library of Congress
Reference Department, Washington, 1966, Unclassified.

LAPKIN, B.D.; MANASHKIN, L.A.

Electric modeling of mine hoists with clearance. Nauch.dokl.
vys.shkoly; energ. no.1:259-264 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov transporta.
(Hoisting machinery--Models)

LAZARYAN, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., MANASHKIN, L.A., inzh.

Use of electronic models in the analysis of car impacts. Vest.
TSNII MPS 23 no.7:61-64 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043298

8/0198/64/010/004/0349/0359

AUTHOR: Lazaryan, V. A.(Dnipropetrovs'k); Manashkin, L.A. (Dnipropetrovs'k)

TITLE: Shock absorber

SOURCE: Prykladna mekhanika, v. 10, no. 4, 1964, 349-359

TOPIC TAGS: shock absorber, damper, electronic modeling, oscillation period

ABSTRACT: The work of a shock absorber with damper resistance forces, depending on the compression rate of the shock absorber and proportional to the elastic resistance forces, has been analyzed. Inasmuch as the mass of the shock absorber as compared with the mass of colliding solids is small, the elastic shock of shock absorber elements is disregarded. Functions $\psi(q)$ and $\varphi(v)$, describing the dependence of elastic and nonelastic resistance forces of the shock absorber on displacement q and speed v , are assumed to be odd. Formulas for determining the highest compression q_1 of the shock absorber during the shock and for determining the velocity v_1 at the conclusion of the shock are derived, along with equations for calculating the amplitudes of relative displacements and velocities during oscillation in case automatic engagement occurs during the shock and for

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043298

estimating the oscillation periods. Equations are introduced which permit determination of displacement values q_s and velocity values v_s at which the shock absorber suffers the highest stress S . the rate of change of stress during the shock has also been investigated. The expression $\dot{\psi}(v) = p_n v^n \text{sign } v^{n+1}$ at $n = 0, 1, 2$, and ≥ 3 and the expression $\psi(q) = k_m |q|^m \text{sign } q$ are considered in great detail. The analytic calculation results have been compared with those obtained by electronic modeling assuming linear dependence of the elastic force on the relative displacement (where $m = 1$). The experiments carried out on the electronic models are in good agreement with the results obtained by analysis. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 46 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'kyi instytut inzheneriv transportu (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Transportation Engineers)

SUBMITTED: 17Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, MA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 45696-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AR6017340

SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/001/B113/B114

AUTHOR: Belik, L. V.; Kablukov, V. A.; Manashkin, L. A.

REF SOURCE: Tr. Dnepropetr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., vyp. 50, 1964, 35-38

TITLE: Automatic selection of a step in the solution of problems by the Runge-Kutta method / 6

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 18540

TOPIC TAGS: ordinary differential equation, numerical solution, Runge Kutta integration method

TRANSLATION: A method is studied for the automatic selection of a step in the numerical integration of differential equations by the Runge-Kutta method. Variant 1: Given a scale of permissible errors ϵ and a corresponding scale of steps h_k ($k=1,2, \dots, n$), the selection of a step is carried out according to the algorithm

$$0 < \delta < \epsilon, \quad h_0,$$

$$\epsilon < \delta < 2\epsilon, \quad h_1,$$

$$\dots$$

$$n\epsilon < \delta < (n+1)\epsilon, \quad h_n, \quad \text{where} \quad \delta = |y|_{k,h} - |\bar{y}|_{k,h},$$

$\bar{y}_i$ are the values of y_i computed at this point by Newton's formula. However, here

UDC: 518:517.91/.94

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AR6017340

the choice of a step is limited by the scale, an increase in which produces a corresponding increase in the number of memory cells required. Variant 2: Given an interval of permissible error $[\epsilon_{\min}, \epsilon_{\max}]$ and a step h . The choice is made according to this algorithm:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{\min} < \delta < \epsilon_{\max}, & h_{k+1} = h_k, \\ \delta < \epsilon_{\max}, & 2h_k = h_{k+1}, \\ \epsilon_{\max} < \delta, & \frac{1}{2}h_k = h_{k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

An inspection of the interval $[\bar{\epsilon}_{\min}, \bar{\epsilon}_{\max}]$, which contains $[\epsilon_{\min}, \epsilon_{\max}]$ leads to an algorithm which assures a more rapid choice of the step:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \delta < \bar{\epsilon}_{\min}, & h_{k+1} = 4h_k, \\ \bar{\epsilon} < \delta < \epsilon_{\min}, & h_{k+1} = 2h_k, \\ \epsilon_{\min} < \delta < \epsilon_{\max}, & h_{k+1} = h_k, \\ \epsilon_{\max} < \delta < \bar{\epsilon}_{\max}, & h_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}h_k, \\ \bar{\epsilon}_{\max} < \delta, & h_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}h_k. \end{aligned}$$

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A block diagram is shown for this variant, the advantage of which is in the fact that the magnitude of the step is in practice unlimited. This makes it possible to arrive all the way up to the point of discontinuity if one is solving a system of differential equations containing functions which are piece-wise continuous in the derivatives. Interrupting the solution at the discontinuity point, one may continue on the other side of the discontinuity. I. Shelikhova.

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